WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1823. [NO. 150.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

BEER & PORTER HOUSE.

THE public are informed, that the subscriber has removed to his *new establishment*, on the opposite side of the street from his former stand, where he intends to keep a constant supply of *Beer* and *Porter*; the beer will be sold by the barrel or smaller measure, and the porter either bottled or draught. The Beer and Porter House will be kept open every day in the week, *except Sunday*.

The house is large and pleasant, with well supplied stables attached to it. It is well adapted to afford comfort and convenience to travellers, and others who may please to call.

A few boarders will be taken, on reasonable terms. Children from the country, going to school in town, will be boarded at a moderate price, and every attention paid to their morals and comfort.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823.—'46tf

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at arge, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
*39 JOHN COOPER.

ELEGANT
Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a *Cabinet Ware Room*, where he has received from his Factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Aware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furniture a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—5wt51

Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet business, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, three doors east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern. He has just received a stock of *plank*, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, of State growth; which he will work up into furniture on as reasonable terms as can be desired, for cash or short credit. ALEXANDER BOYD.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823. 11wt'56

N. B. Funerals will be furnished in the best style, and on very short notice, cheaper than the customary charges.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*39

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoemaking business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a *good* trade,—if *well* followed.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 10, 1823.—*44

Theobald's Shakspeare.

THE 1st vol. of the above work is missing. It has the name of Henry E. M'Culloh, and also that of Thos. Frohock, in it. Whoever has the book in possession, will please to return it to this office.

Also, the 3d vol. of Pope's works is missing. It has Henry E. M'Culloh and Thomas Frohock's names *written* in it, and the name of John Frohock *printed* and pasted inside of the cover. Whoever has it, will also please return it to the printing office.

Salisbury, April 14, 1823. 3t'51

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—'47tf

COTTON.

THE subscribers offer for sale about seventy bales of *Cotton*, of good quality, on a credit of eight and twelve months.

JNO. L. HENDERSON,
D. F. CALDWELL.

April 4, 1823.—5t52

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Land and Mills for Sale.

300 ACRES of land in the upper end of Cabarrus county, on Rocky river, of which there are cleared about 50 acres fit for cultivation, with a good frame dwelling-house, barn, and other necessary out-houses. Also, a good Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Cotton Gin. Said place is generally known by Brown's Mill. Any person wishing to purchase, may have an opportunity of getting a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Iredell county, four miles from Beattie's Ford.

ALEXANDER TORRENCE.

April 1, 1823. 8wt'54

Private Entertainment,

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C.

D. ROUNSAVILLE, at the Red House, will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable con-sid-e-ra-ti-on.

March, 1823.—9wt'51

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few *boarders* will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term. JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—'45

Alex'r Frohock's Estate.

THE subscriber having (at February Court last,) obtained letters of administration on the estate of Alex'r Frohock, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated; and those indebted, are requested to pay immediately.

MICHAEL BROWN, *Adm'r.*

March 27, 1823. 4wt'50

Benjamin Bean's Estate.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Capt. Benj. Bean, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, for settlement; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make settlement, with as little delay as possible.

D. M'GUIRE, *Adm'r.*

Rowan Co. April 14, 1823.—t51P

Information Wanted.

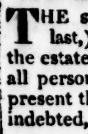
CAME at my house in Guilford county, near Greensboro', a girl, about 15 years of age, who says that her name is Sally Barcon, and that her father's name is Peter Barcon, from Currituck county, and had removed to Rowan county, and left her in Orange county, with Mr. Bennehane's overseer, but was turned out of doors by the overseer's wife, and has since been hunting her father, &c.

Any information on the subject will be thankfully received, by

RICHARD DOTSON, Jun.

April 6, 1823.——3t'51

House for Sale.



I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer. JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Estate of Dan'l Cress, sen.

WE will expose to public sale, on the first day of May, at the house of the late Daniel Cress, sen. deceased, in the town of Salisbury, the following property, to wit: Eleven likely Negroes, among whom there is one valuable coppersmith by trade; the working tools appertaining to said trade; all the copper on hand, tin plate, tin ware, and several stills of various capacities; also, 30 or 40 bales of Cotton; a riding chair, a four-wheeled carriage and harness; Horses and Cattle, and a quantity of Bacon. At the same time and place, we will sell a House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, formerly the property of John Albright; also, three other lots in said town, which will be described on the day of sale; with a number of other articles, too tedious to mention.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the said property is sold. A credit of twelve months will be given; bond, with approved security, will be required. EDWARD CRESS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOSHUA GAY, }

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, by note or book account, are requested to make settlement; and those having claims, to present them for pay. E. C. & J. G.

April 14, 1823.—3t51

Ten Dollars Reward.

GROVES MORRIS, an indebted apprentice, eloped from my employment on Saturday, 5th inst. He is about five feet ten inches high, well made, and a bad countenance. He was bound to me in November last, to learn the Coach-Making business; and having been engaged in that business before, has made considerable progress. He will attempt to get work in that line of business. Therefore, coach-makers, and other persons, are forewarned against employing him. The above reward will be given, provided he is delivered to me in Charlotte, and all reasonable expenses paid.

J. S. MORSE.

Charlotte, April 7, 1823.—3wt5

Pocket-Book Lost.

I LOST, on the road leading from Salisbury to William Haden's, Forks of the Yadkin, on Thursday evening, the 10th of April, on my way home, a pocket-book, containing a $20 bill on the State Bank of South-Carolina, No. 78; also, a number of notes of hand, one on Michael Hanes for $121 and some cents; one on South Parker for about $30; also, four notes on James Cavender, one 45, one 16, one 30 and one $32, all on interest; also, a receipt for $65 of James Parkes, dated 8th April, 1822; another receipt for $500 on James Parkes, dated 2d July, 1822. The above notes are payable to James Douthet, and assigned to me. All persons are forewarned against trading for said notes, &c. as I have stopped the payment of them. Five dollars reward will be given for the papers and money; or a reasonable reward for the pocket-book and papers only. 3t51

WILLIAM S. JONES.

Forks of Yadkin, April 12, 1823.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th February last, a negro man named DICK, about 30 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, and speaks good English, (his countenance not very pleasant,) together with his wife Jenny and two boy children. She is a mulatto woman, about 25 years of age, stout made, has a scar on her right arm, between the wrist and elbow, occasioned by a burn. One of her children is about three years of age, the other about four months old; both of yellow complexion. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me near Higgin's ferry, on Saluda river, in Edgefield District, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid; or $10 if confined in any jail and a letter sent to me by mail to Newbury Court-House. JAMES B. COLEMAN.

eopt'58

Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a negro boy named *George*, about 28 or 30 years of age, of yellow complexion, long chin, high forehead, speaks slow and distinctly, has a down cast look, and has lost some of his fore teeth. He appears older than he really is. He took away with him an old horse, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 years of age, and about 16 hands high; one black horse, three years old, about 15 hands high, and much rubbed by working in the wagon. He took with him a white girl, 18 or 20 years of age, sandy hair, rather inclined to be red, large and full breasted. It is more than probable that he will attempt to pass, in consequence of having the girl with him. I will give any reasonable premium to any person that will take the aforesaid negro and horses into his possession, so that the subscriber may get them.

DANIEL VERBLE.

Salisbury, April 5, 1823.—48tf

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1823.

REV. Abram Anderson, Sample Alexander, Thomas H. Acock, Jesse Acock, Ezekiel Alexander. B.—Elizabeth Beaty, Wm. Bodkin 3, Philip Barnett, John Bibb, Thomas M. Burnett, Joseph Blackwood, Thomas Bass. C.—Ezeriah Cockburn, Jonas Cohen, Ira Cushman, James Conner, Jas. Crauge, John Costen, Job Cannon, Erastus Case & Co. Ralph Cushman, Dr. Swepton Cox. D.—William Darnall, James Dunn, Lewis Dinkins, David R. Dunlap, John Davidson. E.—Jane Emerson, Frederick Elmer, Robert L. Edmunds 2, Charles Elms. F.—Clement Foster, Joseph Flinn. G.—Thomas Gilchrist, Needham Griffis, James Gillespie, Aaron Gilliland, Samuel Gordon, H. H. Glover, Rev. Isaac Greer 3. H.—John W. Herron, Jonathan Harris, John Harris 2, Reuben Hills, Archibald Hall, Miles Hill, Elley Hughes, James Hall, Daniel N. Hall. J.—Miss Juda, Phill Johnston. K.—George Kiker. L.—Wm. Lawing, John Little 2, Mary Lees, Wm. Little. M.—William E. M'Ree, Willis Matthews, Alexander M'Lure, B. Morrow, W. Mason. N.—J. Neal. O.—Edwin J. Orsborne 3, Long Nathan Orr. P.—John Peoples, John Patterson, Adeline Potts, Samuel Prowlean, James Plunkett, Wm. Price. R.—Milas J. Robinson, Jessey Rodgers, John Ruder, Wm. Reed. S.—John A. Small, Milton Shelby, Margaret Springs, James Swann, Catherine Simmons, Asa Stephens, John Sing, Eli Springs, Catherine Shinn. T.—Mary Thompson, Wm. Toler, James Todd. W.—Rev. Wm. Wilson, Jane Wallace, John Wallace, John M. Wilson 2, Jordan Williamson, Nathan Wooster, John D. Whitridge, George White, Robert Wilson.

3t51 WM. SMITH, P. M.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. April 1, 1823.

LAWSON Alexander, Abraham Area, Sarah Allison, John H. Alexander, William Atkison, Stephen Alexander, Thomas Allison. B.—Esquire Black, John Barringer, John Barnhart, Robert Biggar, Joseph Baker, Andrew Bane, Daniel Black, Capt. Black, John Barrier, Daniel Blackwelder, Rev. G. Boger, John Brooks, Chals. Blackwelder. C.—Samuel Corzine, John Correll, David Cline, Joseph Crofford, Joseph Cooper, Allen Case, Hugh Campbell, Jacob Coleman, Jane Case, Moses Carriker, Moses Clary, Benj. Cagle [illegible].—George B. Friend, Frederick Freesland, Alexander Ferguson, Abraham F. Fox, Josiah Fox. G.—H. J. Gardner, Susannah Glover, George Goodman. H.—John Houston, William Houston John Hileman, Hugh Hayr, Abner Hope, Elizabeth Hanycut, Dr. E. W. Harris, Washington Harris, Abner Haggins, Alfred Harris, Silas Huie, James Hadly, Thomas Holton, Archibald Houston, Lydia Houston, Silas Higle, Jacob House. I.—Nicholas Isahower. K.—John Kuler. L.—Christopher Liot, Jonas Love, Christopher Lifler. M.—William M'Graw, Samuel Morrison, William M'Clain, Tobias Misenhimer, John Misenhimer, Capt. M'Caliba, Robert M'Culloch, William Means, James M'Clary, John W. Morgan, Jane Meek, Abraham C. M'Cree, Archibald M'Curdy. P.—Martin Phifer, Martin Penningen, Henry N. Pharr, Benjamin Plunket, John Patterson, William Parks, Nathan Phillips. R.—Joseph Reed, Peter Rumple, E. Ross, David Reese, Francis Ross, Geo. Rose, Carson Rogers. S.—William W. Spears, Philip Shive, Nancy Shinn, Thomas Gilbert A. Spears, Satterwhite & Travis, Michael L. Stinson. T.—Lewis Tucker, George Tucker, Peter Troutman. W.—Samuel Wallace, David Wagister. Y.—Silas Young, Ruthy Young. 3wt'50

D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Samuel Craig *vs.* Jonathan Craig.....Original attachment, levied in the hands of James D. Craig.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6w50—pr. adv. $2P

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern *vs.* John Simeson, jr. Orr. Att. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt'58.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

JANUARY Sessions, 1823.—Thomas Lyles *vs.* Robert Lyles.....Original attachment—Levied on one negro man, named Abram.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

6wt50—Price adv. $2.

Almanacs, for 1823,

BY the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

DESCRIPTIVE

Extract from Miss Wright's View of Society and Manners in America.

"Next morning we set off in a little wagon, under a glorious sun, and a refreshing breeze. Seven miles of a pleasant road which ran up the ridge we had observed the preceding night, brought us to the cataract. In the way we alighted to look down from a broad platform of rock, on the edge of the precipice, at a fine bend of the river. From hence the blue expanse of the Ontario bounded a third of the horizon; fort Niagara on the American shore; fort George on the Canadian, guarding the mouth of the river, where it opens into the lake; the banks, rising as they approached us, finely wooded, and winding, now hiding and now revealing the majestic waters of the channel. Never shall I forget the moment when, throwing down my eyes, I first beheld the deep, slow, solemn tide, clear as a crystal, and green as the ocean, sweeping through its channel of rocks with a sullen dignity of motion and sound, far beyond all that I had heard, or could ever have conceived. You saw and *felt* immediately that it was no river you beheld, but an imprisoned sea; for such indeed are the lakes of these regions. The velocity of the waters, after the leap, until the issue from the chasm at Queenston, flowing over a rough and shelving bed, must actually be great; but, from their vast depth they move with an apparent majesty, that seems to temper their vehemence, rolling onwards in heavy volumes, and with a hollow sound, as if laboring and groaning with their own weight. I can convey to you no idea of the solemnity of this moving ocean. Our eyes followed its waves until they ached with gazing: and had not our little guide and wagoner startled us, by hurling a fragment of rock from the precipice, I know not when we should have awakened from our dream.

A mile farther, we caught a first and partial glimpse of the cataract, on which the opposing sun flashed for a moment, as on a silvery screen that hung suspended in the sky. It disappeared again behind the forest, all save the white cloud that rose far up into the air, and marked the spot from whence the thunder came. We now pressed forward with increasing impatience, and after a few miles reaching a small inn we left our rude equipage, and hastened in the direction that was pointed to us.

Two foot-bridges have lately been thrown, by daring and dexterous hands, from island to island across the American side of the channel, some hundred of feet above the brink of the fall; gaining in this manner the great island which divides the cataract into two unequal parts, we made its circuit at our leisure. From its lower point, we obtained partial and imperfect views of the falling river; from the higher, we commanded a fine prospect of the upper channel. Nothing here denotes the dreadful commotion so soon about to take place: the thunder, indeed, is behind you, and the rapids are rolling and dashing on either hand; but, before, the vast river comes sweeping down its broad and smooth waters between banks low and gentle as those of the Thames. Returning, we again stood long on the bridges, gazing on the rapid that rolled above and beneath us; the waters of the deepest sea-green, crested with silver, shooting under our feet with the velocity of lightning, till, reaching the brink, the vast waves seemed to pause, as if gathering their strength for the tremendous plunge. Formerly it was not unusual for the more adventurous traveller to drop down to the island in a well manned and well guided boat. This was done by keeping between the currents, as they rush on either side of the island, thus leaving a narrow stream, which flows gently to its point; and has to the eye, contrasted with the rapidity of the tide, where to the right and left the water is sucked to the falls, the appearance of a strong back current.

It is but an inconsiderable portion of this imprisoned sea which flows on the American side, but even this were sufficient to fix the eye in admiration.

Descending the ladder (now easy steps) and approaching to the foot of this lesser fall, we are driven away blinded, breathless, and smarting, the wind being high and blowing right against us. A young gentleman, who incautiously ventured a few steps farther, was thrown upon his back, and I had some apprehension, from the nature of the ground upon which he fell, was seriously hurt; he escaped, however, from the blast, upon hands and knees, with a few slight bruises. Turning the corner of the rock (where descending less precipitously, it is wooded to the bottom) to recover our breath, and wring the water from our hair and clothes, we saw on lifting our eyes, a corner of the summit of this graceful division of the cataract hanging above the projecting mass of trees, as it were in mid air, like the snowy top of a mountain. Above, the dazzling white of the shivered water was thrown into contrast with the deep blue of the unspotted heavens; below, with the living green of the summer foliage, fresh and sparkling in the eternal shower of the rising and falling spray. The wind, which, for the space of an hour, blew with some fury, rushing down with the river, flung showers of spray from the crest of the fall. The sun's rays glancing on these big drops, and sometimes on feathery streams thrown fantastically from the main body of the water, transformed them into silvery stars, or beams of light; while the graceful rainbow, now arching over our heads, and now circling in the vapour at our feet, still flew before us as we moved. The greater division of the cataract was here concealed from our sight by the dense volumes of vapor which the wind, drove with fury across the immense basin directly towards us; sometimes, indeed, a veering gust parted for a moment the thick clouds, and partially revealed the thick columns, that seemed more like fixed pillars of moving emerald than living sheets of water. Here seating ourselves at the brink of this troubled ocean, beneath the gaze of the sun, we had a full advantage of a vapour bath; the fervid rays drying our garments one moment, and a blast from the basin drenched them next. The wind at length having somewhat abated, and the ferryman being willing to attempt the passage, we here crossed in a little boat to the Canada side. The nervous arm of a single rower stemmed this heavy current, just below the basin of the falls, and yet in the whirl occasioned by them; the stormy northwest chafing the waters yet more. Blinded as we were by the columns of vapor which were driven upon us, we lost the panoramic view of the cataract, which, in calmer hours, or with other winds, may be seen in this passage. The angry waters, and the angry winds together, drove us farther down the channel than was quite agreeable, seeing that a few rods more, and our shallop must have been whirled into breakers, from which ten such arms as those of its skilful conductor could not have redeemed it.

Being landed two-thirds of a mile below the cataract, a scramble, at first very intricate, through, and over, and under huge masses of rock which occasionally seemed to deny all passage, and among which our guide often disappeared from our wandering eyes, placed us at the foot of the ladder by which the traveller descends on the Canada side. From hence a rough walk along a shelving ledge of loose stones brought us to the cavern formed by the projection of the ledge over which the water rolls, and which is known by the name of the Table Rock.

The gloom of this vast cavern, the whirldwind that ever plays in it, the deafening roar, the vast abyss of convulsed waters beneath you, the falling columns that hang over your head, all strike, not upon the ears and eyes only, but upon the heart. For the first few moments, the sublime is wrought to the terrible. This position indisputably the finest, is no longer one of safety. A part of the Table Rock fell last year, and in that still remaining, the eye traces an alarming fissure, from the very summit of the projecting ledge over which the water rolls; so that the ceiling of this dark cavern seems rent from the precipice, and whatever be its hold, it is evidently fast yielding to the water. You cannot look up to the crevice, and down upon the enormous masses which lately fell, with a shock mistaken by the neighboring inhabitants for that of an earthquake, without shrinking at the dreadful possibility which might crush you beneath ruins, yet more enormous than those which lie at your feet.

The cavern formed by the projection of this rock, extends some feet behind the water, and, could you breathe, to stand behind the edge of the sheet were perfectly easy. I have seen those who have told me they have done so: for myself when I descended within a few paces of this dark recess, I was obliged to hurry back some yards to draw breath. Mine to be sure are not the best of lungs, but theirs must be little short of miraculous, that can play in the wind and foam that gush from the hidden depths of this watery cave. It is probable, however, that the late fracture of the rock has considerably narrowed this recess; and thus increased the force of the blast that meets the intruder.

From this spot, (beneath the Table Rock,) you *feel*, more than from any other, the height of the cataract, and the weight of its waters. It seems a tumbling ocean; and you yourself what a helpless atom amid these vast and eternal workings of gigantic nature!—The wind was now abated, and what was better, we were now under the lee, and could admire its sport with the vapor, instead of being blinded by it.—From the enormous basin into which the waters precipitate themselves in a clear leap of 140 feet, the clouds of smoke rose in white volumes, like the roundheaded clouds you have sometimes seen in the evening horizon of a summer sky, and then shot up in pointed pinnacles, like the mountain glaciers. Caught by the wind, it was now borne down the channel, then, recollecting its strength, the tremulous vapor again sought the upper air, till, broken and dispersed in the blue serene, it spread against it the only silvery veil which spotted the pure azure. In the centre of the fall, where the water is the heaviest, it takes the leap in an unbroken mass of the deepest green, and in many places reaches the bottom in crystal columns of the same hue, till they meet the snow white foam that heaves and rolls convulsedly in the enormous basin. But for the deafning roar, the darkness and the stormy whirlwind in which we stood, I could have fancied these massy volumes the wall of some fairy place—living emeralds chased in silver. Never surely did nature throw together so fantastically so much beauty with such terrific grandeur. Nor let me pass without notice the lovely rainbow that at this moment hung over the opposing division of the cataract as parted by the island, embracing the whole breadth in its span. Midway of this silvery screen of shivered water, stretched a broad belt of blazing gold and crimson, into which the rainbow dropped its hues, and seemed to have based its arch. Different from all other scenes of nature that has come under my observation, the cataract of Niagara is seen to most advantage under a powerful and opposing sun: the hues assumed by the vapor are then by far the most varied and brillant; and of the beauty of these hues I can give you no idea. The gloom of the cavern (for I speak always as if under the Table Rock) needs no assistance from the shade of evening; and the terrible grandeur of the whole is not felt the less for being distinctly seen. We now ascended the precipice on the Canada side, and having taken a long gaze from the Table Rock, sought dry clothes and refreshment at a neighboring inn.

We have again visited this wonder of nature in our return from lake Erie; and have now gazed upon it in all lights, and at all hours,—under the rising, meridian, and setting sun, and under the pale moon, when

"Riding in her highest noon."

The edge of the Table Rock is not approached without terror at the latter hour. The fairy hues are now all gone; excepting, indeed, the rainbow, which, the ghost of what it was, now spans a dark impervious abyss. The rays of the sweet planet but feebly pierce the chill dense vapor that clogs the atmosphere; they only kiss, and *coldly* kiss, the waters at the brink, and faintly show the upper half of the columns, now black as ebony, plunging into a storm-tossed sea of murky clouds, whose depth and boundaries are alike unseen. It is the storm of the elements in chaos. The shivering mortal stands on the brink, like the startled fiend.

"On the bare outside of this world,
"Uncertain which, in ocean or in air."

"La buja compagna
"Tremo si forte, che dello spavento
"La mente di sudore ancor mi bagna."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, MARCH 31.—Arrived at this port yesterday, brig Jew, Capt. Doane, from Gibraltar, whence he sailed on the 22d February. Capt. D. states verbally, that his merchant informed him previous to sailing, that the last mail brought intelligence that war had actually taken place between France and Spain.

By the above arrival, Gibraltar papers to 19th February have been received, from which we make the following summary extracts:

The Cortes have voted to raise 30,000 additional men, increasing the army to 124.579 men, with strict instructions to the Provisional Deputations to see them raised and fitted for service within a month's time. Government is also authorized to enlist natives as well as foreigners, and to introduce into the country every species of warlike stores, arms &c.; and, also, to build, purchase, or embargo, as much craft as may be required to fit out 150 gun vessels, for the protection of the Spanish coast, to be manned by 3300 sailors.

General Mina is confirmed in the command of the army in Catalonia. General Ballesteros is appointed to the armies of Arragon and Navarre.

An army of reserve is to be assembled near Madrid, to be commanded by Count Abisbal, who, with the before named, is to be Commandants General in each district.

Six persons imprisoned at Grenada as conspirators against the constitutional system, had been massacred by a mob in their prison.

Thanks were voted to Gen. Mina and his army, by the Cortes, for having obtained command of the forts of Urgel, which were surrendered on the 3d Feb.

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NEW YORK APRIL 3.—Early this morning it was announced that there was a Ship below, from London, and the utmost anxiety was manifested during the whole morning, by business men and others, to learn the news. The Ship was getting up in season, we have delayed our publication until after 4 o'clock, and have now the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of the London Packet Ship Hudson, Capt. Champlin, in 30 days from the Isle of Wight, bringing the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser copious files of the London and provincial papers, down to the 27th February, inclusive.

In the sitting of the Spanish Cortes of the 15th, it was resolved *that the King should repair to Corunna*, and on the 16th, his Majesty, with the royal family, was to set out for that place.

The Portuguese Minister has received orders to quit Paris, on the French entering Spain. If so, the Portuguese will make common cause.

Capt. Perry's Expedition.—The following paragraph, if true, is more important than any other item that has met our view: "Information has reached the Admiralty from Russia, stating that our navigators had accomplished the object of their voyage, the ships having been spoken off *Icy Cape*, by several vessels belonging to Kamptschatka. If this be correct, the great geographical problem is solved, and probably our bold navigators are now on their way home, by way of the Pacific ocean." This we copy from the Southampton Chronicle of the 27th, *the latest paper received.*

The Merchants of Bordeaux have petitioned the government in favor of the continuance of peace; and, according to private letters from Havre, the dissatisfaction at Marseilles nearly amounts to a revolt.

ISLE OF WIGHT. FEB. 27.—The French papers of Thursday and Friday, with some private letters of the same dates, have arrived. In the latter it is stated that the French army will enter Spain on or before the 15th of March—30,000 men by Bayonne, and 25,000 by way of Figueras. One or two columns of light troops, supported by "The Faithful," will advance on Urgel, or on Muquinenza. It was believed that the Spanish regular troops would all retreat behind the Ebro, with the exception of those in garrison at Barcelona, Lerida and Pampeluna.

The papers contain further accounts of skirmishes between the contending factions in Spain, but they are not worth mentioning in detail. Indeed, if the half that has been told, were true, there would be no more Spaniards to trouble the French, or each other.

LONDON, FEB. 20.—We have now lying before us letters and journals to the 7th instant, inclusive, from Madrid, received by express. Their contents are most important. The speech of the King of France reached the Spanish Ministry on the 5th inst. They immediately came down to the Cortes, then sitting, with a proposition for *placing the army on the full war establishment, and the nation in a state of defence by land and sea.* They consider the speech, as every other independent nation would, if applied to them, a declaration of war! The debate in the Cortes on the 6th, which followed this proposition, was animated by the same enthusiasm which marked the celebrated discussion on the 11th January, on the notes of the Allied Powers. We shall give one specimen of the spirit that pervaded that assembly. It is from the speech of Canga Arguelles, and is an answer to that passage in the King's speech, of France, which contains the memorable invocation to the God of St. Louis.

"Let us," said the orator, "reply to the proud power that threatens us with an army protected by the God of Saint Louis. We will invoke the aid of that God who protected the Spaniards in Roncesvalles; to their appeal to the God of St. Louis, will we answer by calling on the God which gave us victory in the battle of St. Quintin; and if the beloved son of the King of France comes hither at the head of the French troops, we will show him the tower in which Francis the First was detained a prisoner. Finally, we will say, not to the French nation, but to its government, under the influence of the bigoted faction, that Spaniards, who will not be slaves, shall invoke the God of justice, and trust in him for the victory." The other speeches manifest the greatest confidence in the national resources, and the utmost enthusiasm to support the national honor. May this spectacle of a united nation have its effect on the French councils, or a war is about to commence, of which it has been well observed, that we may hear the first cannon, but the child unborn will not hear the last.

Englishman.

The following exhibits a significant expression of the English feeling with regard to the war between France and Spain.

"The Duke of San Lorenzo, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, arrived at Dover in the steam packet Dasher, on the 16th February. On his landing, he was greeted with thrice three cheers. On his approaching the capital, his horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn to the house of the Spanish Embassy in Portland Place."

French Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 24.

The order of the day, begining the bill for raising the sum of 100,000.000, for the extraordinary expense of 1823, was called up. M. Royer Collard, opposed the law, and spoke boldly against making war upon Spain. He insisted that the war was not conceived by the king nor people of France, and that the principles upon which it was undertaken, menaced France as well as Spain. A motion to have this speech printed, was negatived.

Mr. Delessert described the war as unjust, impolitic, dangerous and interminable. He asserted that the Riego and Quiroga, and all the factious, who have attacked the government of the King of Spain, have a right to govern Spain according to their fancy. For his own part, he would rather make war upon the Rhine against 50,000 Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, than march to make war upon 30,000 Descamisados.

Gen. Foy attributed the war to a concealed Power who would commence, though Spain, a war against our institutions. The power drags France where she does not wish to go, and so tires out the Minister that they will render war inevitable.

M. de Villele, the Minister of Finance, defended the necessity of the subsidies—that such was the situation of Spain, that France could not without disgrace avoid going to war—he spoke of misrepresentations—and of opposition even in the French Tribune. He said, "the question confines itself to this—can you, in the state of fermentation in which Spain is, withdraw the army you have upon the Pyrenees, for it is on this condition you will have peace. In fine, tell us, if there be any other part that can be adopted for the safety of France, and the honor of the Crown, than that which the king has adopted?"

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It is said a letter has reached town which states, that one of Bonaparte's distinguished Generals, (*Lallemand,*) was at Barcelona, occupied in raising a corpse of 10,000 men, composed of Frenchmen disaffected to the present Government, who were to be called *Les Chevaliers de la Liberte;* and in case of War breaking out between Spain and France, were to march into the latter country under the tri-colored banner, with the object of exciting an insurrection, driving out the Bourbons, and seating the young Napoleon on the throne of his father.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Editor of the Baltimore Weekly 'Register' has letters from his friend Col. Todd, dated 'Bagota, 18th January.'—The Congress had not yet formed a quorum, chiefly because the members from Caraccas and Quito had not arrived. Favorable accounts had, however, been received of the general state of the republic, and it was understood that the people of *Chili* were about to supersede their military government by a *constitutional* one—that the *Congress of Peru* was expected to give the people a republican form of government—The accounts of the coronation of Iturbide had not been well received at Bagota.

This city contains 30,000 inhabitants, with the climate of [our] October and the verdure of July; the temperature varying not more than 5 degress throughout the year. The site is beautiful—at the foot of the mountains. Within six leagues, there is a cascade six hundred and fifty feet high. Salt is taken out of the mountains, 8 leagues distant—'fine and beautiful for table use'—realizing Mr. Jefferson's idea of salt mountains, which was so much ridiculed a few years ago.

Col. Todd adds—"In the vicinity of the salt works is a lake, where, from the first conquest, it has been a religious custom to deposite articles of gold and silver. There is a company now engaged in examining it. Among other articles, there was found a large piece of gold, modelled into the shape of a monkey, which the owner proposes to present to the President of the United States. There is also in the vicinity, a natural bridge, exceeding in grandeur the celebrated bridge near Lexington, Virginia; and, while we are in the climate and productions of our October, there is a valley just below us which gives us daily all the fruits of the tropics."

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From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MEXICO.

Capt Hawley of the schooner Fame, arrived ot this port, states that according to the last reports received at Alvarado from the interior province, Puebla, Oxaivia and Vera Cruz have all declared in favour of the liberal system of government, and that the captain General Echeverea was at the city of Puebla, at the head of 5000 men, and would march immediately for the city of Mexico. The emperor was then in the city of Mexico, and was said to be fortifying it; reports say that he also had 5000 men.

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Philadelphia, March 26.

We learn, by advices from Mexico, that the arrangement which has taken place between Iturbide and the Congress, is not as favorable to the cause of the mushroom emperor, as was anticipated. He retains the name and the insignia of royalty; but every thing real and substantial, respecting the government, is transferred, as it should be, to the Congress. We have conversed with a gentleman lately from Mexico, who has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the feelings of people, and he is of opinion, that this apparent calm is but the forerunner of a tempest, which will sweep the ephemeral Emperor to oblivion.

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FROM HAVANA.

The brig Alonzo, Captain Gold, arrived at Baltimore on Sunday, 6th inst. in ten days from Havana. Five days prior to her sailing, the brig Alert, late Blunt, arrived from New-Orleans. The night previous to her arrival off the Moro, she was boarded by the piratical boats; the captain and cook were killed, and one man mortally wounded. No American vessel of war being in port at the time, medical assistance was immediately rendered by the British frigate Hyperion, Lillicrop, Esq. commander.

Vessels were daily arriving at the Havana which had been plundered off the coast by the Pirates, some of which had been entirely unloaded, and their cargoes publicly offered for sale in Matanzas.—The pirates continue to infest the coast more numerously than ever.

The *Noticiosi Mercantil* of the 25th of March contains an account of the proceedings of a meeting held at Havana, at which the Captain-general presided. Addresses to the King and Cortes of Spain were adopted, in which the meeting cordially approve of the stand taken by the Spanish government against the contemplated interference of the Allied Powers in the internal concerns of Spain.

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NEW SOUTHERN STATE.

From the New-York American, March 27, 1823.

We received this morning by the steam boat Connecticut the Providence Patriot of yesterday, by which we find that the province of St. Salvador, composing most of the old kingdom of Guatimala, having been disappointed in an offer made to the Mexican empire of becoming incorporated with it on certain conditions, has decided to make the offer of an *union with the United States* on the principles of our constitution, on condition of being admitted on an equal footing with the other states, and the Congress of the province in their last session declare that *they will defend it in the name of our government, to which they consider themselves an appendage.* We have no time to speculate on this proceeding or its consequences. The Patriot says,

"The province of St. Salvador de Guatamala extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, and is situated between Mexico proper and the Republic of Colombia. It contains about 170,000 inhabitants, including one or two considerable cities; and produces in great abundance, Indian corn, cattle, cocoa, cochineal, cotton, and the best indigo in the world."

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Philadelphia, March 27.

The report that Baptist Irvine, and the others who were engaged in the Porto Rico expedition, had been sentenced to thirty years imprisonment, proves to be unfounded. When Captain Sears, of the Morgiana, arrived at this port, left Curracoa, their trial had not concluded. It was supposed that no very severe punishment would be inflicted on them.

Gazette.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1823.

The interesting communication relative to local transactions during the Revolutionary war, shall be published in our next.

"*Philoston Atticon*" shall be attended to in due season.

'*Celebs in a quandary*' is so 'perplexed with mazes, and harassed by doubts,' that we see no living hopes for him, except it be in the enjoyment of

"Heaven's last best *Gift*."

In this paper we publish a circular from a committee of the merchants of Fayetteville, which ought to have been published before; but a short delay cannot have rendered it uninteresting. We hope this measure of the Fayetteville merchants will have a tendency to direct a large portion of that trade of North-Carolina which has hitherto gone to neighboring states. thro' its proper and natural channel to our own maritime towns, and contribute towards their increase and prosperity, and the respectability and independence of the state.

SUPERIOR COURT.

At the spring term of the Superior Court for Rowan county, held in this town week before last, Judge Paxton presiding, there were three indictments for murder, —on two of which there were convictions of manslaughter, and the other an aquittal. John Bivings was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and to stand committed till all costs and charges are paid. The sentence of the court in the case of Henry Barrow, was suspended till next term of the Court.

It is but justice to state, that in the case of Elizabeth Owens, who was indicted for murdering her infant child, almost the whole of the testimony was conclusive that the child was dead-born.

At this term of the Superior Court, it has been generally remarked, greater progress was made in the business entered on the docket, than at any one term for a long time previous. The patience and industry of Judge Paxton were noticed and properly commended by all who attended court.

THE CONVENTION

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North-Carolina began its annual meeting in the church in this town on Thursday, the 10th, and completed its business on Monday, the 14th inst. Not having had access to the journals of the Convention, we cannot particularly detail their proceedings, but have collected information on those points which are of most immediate interest.

The Rev. *Adam Empie* was chosen president of the Convention; and the Rev. Richard S. Mason, secretary. In addition to the election of the Rev. Dr. Ravenscroft Bishop of the Diocess of North-Carolina, which we briefly noticed in our last, we learn that there were seven clergymen in attendance; that seven new congregations have been organized since last Convention; and, according to the canons of the church, were received into union,—thus making, in the whole, twenty-five belonging to the Diocess, most of which were represented in the Convention. Of the seven candidates for orders, four attended; three of whom were delegates from different churches, and the other was, according to usage, admitted to an honorary seat;—but no ordinations could take place, on account of the unavoidable absence of the venerable Bishop Moore, of Virginia. Divine service was performed every morning and evening during the session of the Convention; and the secular business was transacted in the afternoon of each day.

We generally attended the services each day, and were peculiarly gratified in witnessing the respectful deportment of the several crowded congregations which regularly overflowed the church before the hour of commencement, and the intense interest with which they listened to the many evangelical and excellent discourses which were delivered. To judge from our own limited observation, we think the church is fortunate in its selection of clergymen, who are generally a body of learned, pious, and zealous men, most of whom are in the prime of life; whose perseverance in pastoral labors has been instrumental, under divine Providence, in raising the church, within seven years, from an utterly desolate state, to bright hope and approaching prosperity. A missionary sermon was preached on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Hooper; in which was exhibited a vivid and most interesting view of the moral wonders which have been accomplished by sending the gospel among the heathen. A collection was afterwards made, in aid of missions *in our own state*, which has been represented as munificent; and *we* know that the field was not *gleaned*. Immediately afterwards, an impressive address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Empie, preparatory to the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. A respectable number of communicants sat down to the communion table—the precise number we have not ascertained.

There were present in the Convention, two clergymen and two laymen as delegates from the Lutheran Synod.

The next Convention is to be held at Williamsboro', in Granville county, on the third Thursday after Easter, 1824.

Though of a different persuasion from the Episcopal church, as Christians we cannot withhold our wishes for the success of their labors; for we are more fully convinced, the more we see of the world, that the true glory of a nation, as well as its temporal prosperity, is always promoted by the spread of Christianity and the diffusion of the sublime morality of the Gospel.

Previous to adjournment, the Convention passed the following resolution, expressive of their sentiments towards the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity; to which we will add our own testimony, that the hospitality and kindly feelings shown to the members of the Convention was never more apparent on any occasion:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, for their kindness in extending to us the use of their Church during the present session, and for their hospitality to the members of the Convention.

Presidential Nomination.—A number of the members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, convened in New-Orleans on the 15th March, for the purpose of nominating some person to succeed Mr. Monroe, when his time of service shall have expired. A resolution was offered nominating Mr. *Clay* as a candidate, and another resolution against making any nomination. On taking the vote,

13 voted against making a nomination, and
28 in favor of Mr. Clay as a candidate.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

On Saturday evening the 29th, and Sunday morning the 30th of March, a most violent and destructive storm was experienced on the whole length of coast from Norfolk to New-York. The destruction in shipping, &c. was immense, and the number of lives lost is represented to have been great.

"As a striking proof of the violence of the wind on Sunday, says the New-York Gazette, we have only to observe, that the balls of snow falling from the trees on the battery, at the moment of coming in contact with the snow on the ground, were kept rolling by the force of the wind, until some of them acquired nearly the size of a barrel—several snow balls thus formed, were 2 feet in diameter. We give this fact on the authority of a gentleman who witnessed the circumstance, and measured several of the balls."

Spring Snow.—Show commenced falling half past one o'clock yesterday morning, and continued steadily until half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The wind was light from N. E. and the weather mild. The depth of snow, although heavy and moist, was at least eight inches.

During the heavy fall of snow yesterday, several persons were nearly buried by its falling from the roofs of houses. In two or three instances, the cornice gutters came down with the snow, and in one instance a gentleman was nearly killed.—*ib.*

Dinner to Mr. Clay.—On the 29th ult. a number of the citizens of Philadelphia gave a splendid dinner to Mr. *Clay*, in testimony of their respect for him as a man and a politician. The sentiments delivered at the table, were purely patriotic and American. We give four of them, as a specimen of the national feeling of the company.

Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the four pillars of national prosperity—all entitled to the fostering care of government.

The identity of the interests of the north and south, the east and the west: May the real interests of one section of the Union never be sacrificed to the fancied interests of another.

Expanded views of our National Legislature, commensurate with the magnitude of our territory, and the high destinies to which we are called.

The illustrious patriots of Greece and Spain—Engaged in a glorious struggle for the imprescriptible rights of human nature; may heaven crown their efforts with success.

On a complimentary toast being given to Mr. Clay, he rose and delivered an animated and eloquent address to the company.

The Hon. LEMUEL SAWYER.

The Elizabeth City Star, of the 1st inst. contains the circular of this *distinguished gentleman*; in which he gives his constituents, and the *world*, to understand that he has no objection to return (not to *Congress*.....for it is a notorious fact, that during the last session he appeared in Congress Hall *but once*, and then only to exhibit his 'rueful countenance' for a few moments.....but) to the City of Washington. The Star objects to his re-election, inasmuch as he, some time since, in his last will and testament, *bequeathed* away the *District* to one of his friends. But the Star should remember that *wills* may be revoked, or *codicils* attached to them. This, then, of itself, can be no valid reason why the man should not be re-elected. But if he *is* to be re-elected, Congress ought, instead of meeting in the fall, to hold its sessions during the vernal and simmer seasons, inasmuch as Mr. Sawyer's mind is sickly, and his body *feeble*, in the winter; but it the spring and summer, he enjoys clear intellects and bodily *vigor*.

In a few weeks, we shall commence re-publishing, from the Raleigh Register, a series of interesting communications relative to the Agriculture, Geology, and Minerabgy of our state. The numbers are pretty long but during the summer season, when there is generally a dearth of local news, they cannot fail of affording entertainment and instruction to a great majority of our readers.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COCKE.

NEW YORK APRIL 3.—A letter from St. Thomas, dated the 11th ult. gives the particulars of the death of Lt. Cocke:

"It appears that Lieut. C. was commander of the schr. Fox, one of the fleet under the command of Com Porter, was approaching the harbor of Porto Rico at the time two other vessels [the Greyhound and Beagle,] of the squadron were lying in port. The Governor informed Capt. John Porter, of the Greyhound, (brother of Com. P.) that only two would be permitted to be in port at one time, but Capt. P. could not communicate with the approaching schooner in consequence of the heavy surf. When she had come within gun shot of the Moro Castle, two guns with blank cartridges were fired at her, but the Captain did not think them intended for him, he stood on towards the harbor. A gun was then fired from the Moro, which killed Lieut. Cocke. The schr. immediately came to anchor among the breakers, and Capt. C's. body was carried on shore, and buried with military honors. The three schooners then proceed to join the squadron and communicate with the Commodore, since which nothing has been heard at St. Thomas from them.—On the receipt of the melancholy news, the American vessels in port hoisted their colors half mast."

Fayetteville, March 25, 1323.

The proceedings of a meeting of the merchants and citizens of Raleigh, on the subject of the depreciation of our bank paper in Virginia, with the determination to confine as far as practicable their trade to our own state, have been observed with pleasure by their fellow citizens in this section of the state. If the same spirit is diffused throughout the state, we have no doubt but that it will produce a happy revolution in the trade of North Carolina. If the merchants in the country can only be induced to give our own markets a *fair trial*, they will find it their *interest* to continue the trade, at least so far as regards their supplies of groceries. A great many arguments are at hand in support of this opinion, but we will only state a few prominent facts—First, West India produce of all kinds is cheaper in Wilmington, than in any other port in the Atlantic states. Groceries, (sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, &c.) are frequently shipped to Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk and many other places, there purchased and reshipped to Petersburg, and sold to N. Carolina merchants, paying two or three freights, commissions and profits, besides the enormous expense of wagonage from Petersburg. Second, The produce of the inexhaustible forests on the Cape Fear, afford employment for a large quantity of shipping, which generally bring in salt or West India goods, to purchase their outward cargoes, thereby affording a constant and superabundant supply of these commodities. Third, The American tonnage entered in the state of North-Carolina, the year ending the 30th September, 1822, was 23,760, in Virginia during the same period, 16,301; this fact proves that we have not been acquainted with our own trade and resources.

We contend, without adverting to the measures adopted by the merchants of Petersburg, or without taking into consideration the depreciated state of our money in Virginia, that the prospect of immediate benefit is a sufficient inducement to our merchants and planters to confine the heavy part of their trade to our own state —all we ask is the experiment.

There are two steam boats, besides a number of pole boats and flats, constantly running on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington. It requires only two or three days to get any article that may be wanted from Wilmington; and the prices generally are about the same, with the addition of the freight, which is only about 20 cts. per 100lbs.

JOHN M. DOBBIN,
DUNCAN THOMPSON,
GEORGE M'NEILL,
JAMES OWNES,
BENJAMIN SALTER.
Committee of the Merchants of Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 10.

Cotton, 8 to 10; flour, fine, $7; superfine, 7 50; wheat, 1 35; whiskey, 40; peach brandy, 50 to 75; apple do. 43½ to 45; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 8½ to 10; salt, Turks Island, 60 a 65, by the bushel; molasses, 29; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 10; coffee, prime green, 27 to 28; 2d and 3d quality, 24½ to 26; tea, hyson, 100 to 1 10; flaxseed, 80 to 90; tallow, 8 to 9 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET, April 7.

Cottons—The market is low and sales are heavy. Uplands have ranged from 8 to 12 cents; greatest sales at 10 to 10½. The stock on hand is large, and is freely put to market. Sea Islands have not altered for the better—they are very dull at 18 to 23 cents, to 28, 33, &c. for fancy brands.

Flour remains steady at 8 1-4 to 8 1-2, and it is not likely at present to decline.

Corn—The demand is regular at 65 to 68 cents.

Coffee—No alteration. Fine green, which is scarce, brings 26 a 27 cents—inferior 23 a 25.

Sugars—Good Muscovadoes are scarce—they are at 9½. Inferior 7½ a 8½. New-Orleans 9 a 9½. Browns 6½ a 8. Whites 10 a 12. There is but little good quality Sugar at market, and the demand for it is steady.

Molasses—No change. West India 26 to 27. Havana 25; New-Orleans 30 a 31.

Spirits—Whiskey in hhds. has sold at 34 cents, in bbls. at 36.

Salt—The stock has increased and prices are nominal. Turks Island 45 a 50. Liverpool 45.

Iron—4 a 4½.

Cotton Bagging—Very dull, a good deal at market and prices nominal at about 28 cents for best 42 inch.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 5 a 6 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 4½ a 5.

NEW-YORK MARKET, April 4.

Cotton, uplands 10 to 12; New-Orleans, 12 to 14; Tennessee, 9 to 10½; Salt, Turks Island, 53; Cadiz, 40 to 42. Coffee, best green, 27 to 27½; second quality, 25½ to 26.

Liverpool Markets, Feb. 22.

We have had a very animated and extensive demand for cotton throughout the whole of the week, and the sales are unusually large, amounting to 22,200 bags.

London Markets, Feb. 25.

The demand for cotton the past week, has caused an advance of fully ¼d per lb. The sales exceed 6000 bags, chiefly on speculation, including 6000 Boweds a 7½ to 8¼, and 500 at auction, at 7 1-4 to 8 3-4 in bond.

Glasgow, Feb. 22.—The cotton market has been very brisk during the week; prices of Bowed Georgia have advanced 1-8; and other descriptions from ¼d to ½d per lb. The sales amount to 2650 bales.

MARRIED,

On the 6th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ford, JAMES AVERY, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH BROWN, daughter of Daniel Brown, Esq. all of Burke county.

DIED,

On Tuesday the 8th instant, Miss *Mary Ann Sossaman*, aged about 18 years. Her brother Edward, aged 17 years, died a few weeks since.

COTTON, at Public Sale.

WE will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st day of May, about 70 *bales of COTTON*, of good quality, on a credit of nine and twelve months, if not sold before that day at private sale. The cotton can be seen at the plantation of the late Archibald Henderson. Information, as regards its quality, can also be had from Col. Fisher.

J. L. HENDERSON,
D. F. CALDWELL.

Salisbury, April 18, 1823. 2t51

NOTICE,

THAT all such persons who have subscribed towards the repairing and new-fencing the burying ground adjoining the Lutheran Church, or who may feel any interest in the same, are invited to meet in the Church on Saturday the 4th day of May, for the purpose of consulting together upon such matters as may be thought necessary.

Salisbury, April 21, 1823. 2t51

IF I was a marrid lady, I would not be exhalting in public company, on the superior tast and elequence of my husband, let him be in possession of as much as he possably could, As I herd one the other day, on a visit I took to the most remote part of the State, whear I met with a lady whoe took up half of every eavening, in praising her husbands taste, and her childrens beuty, which is verry disgusting to the ears of a Stranger.—[Paid, .50 cents.]

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 22d day of May next.

A. D. MURPHY, *Pres't.*

April 10, 1823. 4t53

Doct. L. Mitchell,

FORMERLY a Surgeon in the United States' Navy, we are authorized to say will, at the request of a number of respectable citizens of the town, arrive and locate himself in Salisbury, within a few weeks, for the purpose of practising Physic and Surgery.

April 14, 1823.—49t

Salisbury Academy.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the proprietors of this institution, the management of it, with its avails, has become his individual concern. To his friends, and the public, he looks with confidence for a portion of their patronage. In this interesting, and important employment, he ventures to promise the industrious application of more than twenty years' experience; united with a zeal, excited by a conviction of its importance, and strengthened by habit. To parents and guardians, who may be disposed to place their children and wards under his care, he would remark, that his object has ever been, with the languages and higher branches of education, to unite a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. In addition to these things, the useful and practical parts of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Chemistry, when required, will be attended to. In the instruction of females, a regular system will be adopted. The object will be, to render them rational and interesting companions; and in *their* education, as well as in that of the other sex, those branches, which are of the greatest utility in the progress of life, will receive a superior degree of attention. One object will ever be kept in view—to inspire his pupils with a due degree of self-respect, to establish correct moral and religious views and conduct, and, with parental solicitude, to correct all immoral, indecorous, and licentious habits. In both sexes, and in pupils of every age, attention will be paid to spelling, reading, writing and composition. In fine, to prepare those committed to his care, in the best possible manner, for their future destination in life, will be his unceasing aim; and the same attention will be paid to the mere English scholar, as to those who are designed for higher institutions. Justice to himself requires him to state, that, in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the thorough and critical method recommended by the Messrs. de Port Royal, and so admirably pursued at our University, has been, for a long time, adopted. To enable him to effect this, an extensive collection of the most approved grammars and lexicons, among which are the Thesaurus, of Ainsworth, the Lexicons of Hedericus, Parkhurst, &c. and the grammars of the Messrs. de Port Royal, Hackenburg, Goodrich, Moore, Valpy, &c. have been procured; to which his pupils have liberty to refer. To facilitate the study of Geography, an excellent set of Globes, with Lavoisne's and other Atlases, and an extensive collection of maps, have been provided.

The grades of tuition will be five, six, and seven dollars, paid in advance, into the hands of Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. who has kindly consented to act as agent for the subscriber.

JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN.

Salisbury, March 31, 1823.—'47

DOLON.

THE well bred horse DOLON, a beautiful dapple bay, with black legs, mane and tail, handsomely marked with three white feet, full fifteen hands two inches high, now rising six years old, in full vigor and high perfection, will stand the ensuing season, (which has already commenced, and will end on the 20th of July) at the following places, to wit: At Mr. Partee's, 10 miles south-west from Salisbury, on the main road leading to Charlotte, two days in each week, which will be Mondays and Tuesdays; at the stable of Mr. Slaughter, in Salisbury, Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at the stable of Mr. Anderson Ellis, Jersey Settlement, on Fridays and Saturdays. He will stand at the moderate price of ten dollars the season; five dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is ascertained she is in foal; parting with the mare forfeits the insurance money. This is certainly lower than any horse of Dolon's blood and form has ever stood for in this country. His form is unexceptionable, his muscular power great; and as to beauty, is equalled by few and excelled by none. This statement will, in all probability, be doubted by many who have not seen the horse; it is hoped, therefore, that gentlemen who feel disposed to encourage the raising of good horses, will call at one of the stands and view him, and judge for themselves. *Dolon* will be kept by a careful and attentive hostler, who will endeavor to prevent accidents of any kind, but will not be liable for any.

Pedigree.....Dolon was got by old Dolon, whose sire was the imported Lath; Dolon's dam by Goldfinder, he by Janus; his gran-dam by Fearnought. This pedigree is deemed sufficient; as in this country it is not the *descent* or *pedigree* of a horse, any more than that of a man, which will entitle him to respect, unless he himself merits it. But if Dolon, like Melchisedeck, were destitute of both, his form and elegant appearance would be sufficient to recommend him.

3wt'52 A. B. HOLDERBY.

P. S. Dolon will be occasionally exhibited at public places, in the neighborhood; and on those days, of course, he will not be expected at his regular stands. A. B. H.

April 18, 1823.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.—Charles M'Dowell *vs.* John Turner's heirs.—Scieri facias.....It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of Polly Swarr reside without the limits of this State, it was therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said heirs of the said Polly Swarr appear at our next Court to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, and plead to issue or demur, judgment for the plaintiff's demand will be taken against them.

Copy, Test. J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 25. 4t52

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

I'VE SEEN.

I've seen at morn, a stainless sky,
A heaven as blue as beauty's eye:
But long ere noon, destruction's form
Was riding on the whirlwind storm.

I've seen the bark with snowy sail
Ride proudly on the swelling gale;
I've turned again—the mountain wave
Was wreathing o'er her coral grave.

I've seen the gay and laughing bride,
With health and splendor at her side;
I've look'd again—the wedding ring
Was wrapt in death's cold covering.

I've seen the hero's tyrant brow
Environ'd with the laurel bough;
But ah! olivion's sable pall
Has dimm'd the blooming coronal.

And such is life—a changing scene—
Its blisses "few and far between;"
To-day, the sunshine of delight—
To-morrow, wretchedness and night.

How many bards have sung of youth,
When all was novelty and truth;
And deck'd in garb of fairy dream
Its days of light and loveliness.

Reverse the picture—time will show
Its flitting shades of joy and wo;
And though its smiles are bright to-day
To-morrow sees them fade away.

The following lines are said to be the last that ever Cowper wrote:

To Jesus, the crown of my hope,
My soul is in haste to be gone;
Oh! bear me, ye cherubim, up,
And waft me away to his throne.

My Saviour! whom absent I love,
Whom not having seen I adore,
Whose name is exalted above
All glory, dominion and power.

Dissolve thou the bands that detain
My soul from her portion in thee;
Oh! strike off the adamant chain,
And make me eternally free.

Then that happy era begins,
When arrayed in thy glory I shine,
And no longer pierce with my sins
The bosom on which I recline.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

One of the most valuable and best written books touching the immediate interests of the United States, which has issued from our press, is this day published by Messrs. Cary & Lee. It is in two volumes of 500 pages each, and accompanied with an atlas. The mechanical part of the books is well executed. We have hastily, but with deep interest, perused those two volumes. They contain a mass of information as to the country and Indians. Its face and resources, its rivers and other natural riches, now for the first time spread before, expand our minds so as almost to embrace the future population and greatness of the United States. While our imaginations wander over the villages and hunting grounds of the Indians, and our eyes may be said to behold them in the enjoyment of health and activity, and our ears to hear the eloquence which promises so much, if the mind whence it flows were cultivated; when these objects present themselves we cannot but regret that they will soon be no more. It seems a dispensation of Providence that the Indian race must, every where, fall before the scythe of civilization. We submit a quotation from the "expedition to the Rocky Mountains," which, while it presents a fair specimen of the work, conveys information of an interesting character. The party under Major Long, were within two miles of the Pawnee village when an Indian messenger requested them to halt to enable the Chiefs to make suitable arrangements to meet the representatives of a nation "so great and powerful as that of the Big Knives."

After waiting a short time, we observed, at the distance of a mile before us, a great number of mounted Indians emerging suddenly apparently from the plain itself, for we could not then see a ravine that had previously concealed them from our view. They immediately began to ride in various directions, and to perform numerous evolutions until the whole were arranged in a widely extended line. These rapid movements, which attracted our attention from other objects, having ceased, we perceived a small body of men in front, whose movements were independent of the others, and who were advancing at a moderate pace. When all were formed, they set forward slowly at first, but gradually increased their speed as they approached, until they surrounded us in full charge. It is impossible by description to do justice to the scene of savage magnificence that was now displayed. Between three and four hundred mounted Indians, dressed in their richest habiliments of war, were rushing round us in every direction, with streaming feathers, war weapons, and with loud shouts and yells. The few whom we had observed in advance of the main body, and whom, as they came near, we recognized to be the chief men, presented a perfect contrast to the others in their slow movements, and simplicity of dress. Courtesy obliged us to shake hands with each individual as they came to us in succession for that purpose, nor was a single soldier of our train forgotten on this occasion by any of them. They expressed great satisfaction on account of our visit, rubbing their breasts in token of their sincerity of this pleasure. Many remarked that the nation had been mourning for their grievous losses in a recent battle with an enemy; but that grief should give place to rejoicing. Major O'Fallon addressed the Indians, as usual—after which we again moved on towards the village. Latelesha, the grand chief, perceiving that the division of his warriors that were on our left, raised some dust on the march, ordered them to leeward that we might not be incommoded.

Almost from the beginning of this interesting fete, our attention had been attracted to a young man who seemed to be the leader or partizan of the warriors. He was about 23 years of age, of the finest form, tall, muscular, exceeding graceful, and a most prepossessing countenance. His head dress of war eagles' feathers, descending in a double series upon his back like wings, to his saddle croup, his shield was highly decorated, and his long lance was ornamented by a plated casing of red and blue cloth. On inquiring of the interpreter, our admiration was augmented by learning that he was no other than Petalsharoo, with whose name and character we were already familiar. He is the most intrepid warrior of the nation, eldest son of Latelesha, destined as well by mental and physical qualification, as by his distinguished birth, to be the future leader of this people. Seeing that his father had taken a place in our cavalcade on the left of Major O'Fallon, he rode up on his right, to the exclusion of a brave officer who had previously occupied that situation, and now regarded him with an apparently stern aspect, but in which there was perhaps more of admiration than of irritation at this unexpected intrusion. The young chief caught the look, and retorted with an eye that seemed never to have been reverted through fear. The name of Petalesharoo is connected with the abolition of a custom formerly prevalent in this nation, at which humanity shudders.

The Pawnee Loups heretofore exhibited the singular anomaly, amongst the American natives, of a people addicted to the inhuman, superstitious rites of making propitiary offerings of human victims to Venus, the Great Star. The origin of this sanguinary sacrifice is unknown—probably it existed previous to their intercourse with the white traders. This solemn ceremony was performed annually, and immediately preceded their horticultural operations, for the success of which it appears to have been instituted. A breach of this duty, the performance of which they believe to be required by the Great Star, it was supposed would be succeeded by the total failure of their crops of maize, beans, and pumpkins, and the consequent total privation of their vegetable food.

To obviate a national calamity so formidable, any person was at liberty to offer up a prisoner of either sex, that by his prowess in war he had become posessed of.

The devoted individual was clothed in the gayest and most costly attire—profusely supplied with the choicest food, and constantly attended by the magi, who anticipated all his wants, cautiously concealed from him the real object of their sedulous attention, and endeavored to preserve his mind in a state of cheerfulness, with a view of producing obesity, and thereby render the sacrifice more acceptible to their Ceres.

When the victim was thus sufficiently fattened for the purpose, a suitable day was appointed for the performance of the rite, that the whole nation might attend.

The victim was bound to a cross, in presence of the assembled multitude, when a solemn dance was performed, and after some other ceremonies, the warrior whose prisoner he had been, cleaved his head with the tomahawk, and his speedy death was insured by numerous archers, who penetrated his body with their arrows.

A trader informs us that the squaws cut pieces of flesh from the deceased, with which they grease their hoes; but this was denied by another who had been present at one of these sacrifices. However this may be, the ceremony was believed to have called down a blessing upon the labours of the field, and they proceeded to planting without delay.

The present mild and humane chief of the nation, Latelesha, or Knife-chief, had long regarded this sacrifice as an unnecessary and cruel exhibition of power, exercised upon unfortunate and defenceless individuals, whom they were bound to protect, and he vainly endeavored to abolish it by philanthropic admonitions.

An Ietan woman who was brought captive into the village, was doomed to the Great Star, by the warrior, whose property she had become by the fate of war. She underwent the usual preparations, and on the appointed day, was led to the cross, amidst a great concourse of people, as eager, perhaps, as their civilized fellow-men, to witness the horrors of an execution. The victim was bound to the cross with thongs of skin, and the ceremonies being performed, her dread of a most terrible death was about to be terminated by the tomahawk and the arrow. At this critical juncture, Petalesharoo, (son of Knife-chief,) stepped forward into the area, and in a hurried and firm manner, declared that it was his father's wish to abolish this sacrifice; that for himself, he had presented himself before them for the purpose of laying down his life upon the spot, or for the purpose of releasing the victim. He then cut the cords which bound her to the cross, carried her swiftly through the crowd to a horse, which he presented to her, and having mounted another himself, he conveyed her beyond the reach of immediate pursuit; when, after having supplied her with food, and admonishing her to make the best of her way to her own nation, which was at the distance of at least four hundred miles, he was constrained to return to his village. The emancipated Ietan had, however, the good fortune, on her journey of the subsequent day, to meet with a war party of her own people, by whom she was conveyed to her family in safety.

This daring deed would, almost to a certainty, have terminated in an unsuccessful attempt, under the arm of any other warrior, and Petalesharoo was, no doubt, indebted for this successful and noble achievement to the distinguished renown, which his feats of chivalry had already gained for him, and which commanded the high respect of all his rival warriors.

Notwithstanding the signal success of this enterprize, another display of the firmness and determination of the young warrior was required, to abolish this sacrifice, it is to be hoped forever. The succeeding spring a warrior who had captured a fine Spanish boy, vowed to sacrifice him to the Great Star, and accordingly placed him under the care of a magi for that purpose.

The Knife-chief learning the determination of the warrior, consulted with his son respecting the best means of preventing a repetition of the horrible ceremony. "I will rescue the boy," said Petalesharoo, "as a warrior should, by force;" but the Knife-chief, unwilling that his son should again expose himself to a danger so imminent, as that which he had once encountered in this cause, hoped to compel the warrior to exchange his victim for a large quantity of merchandize, which he would endeavor to obtain with that view. For this purpose he repaired to Mr. Pappan, who happened to be in the village for the purpose of trade, and communicated to him his intentions. Mr. Pappan generously contributed a considerable quantity of merchandize, and much was added by himself, Petalesharoo and other Indians.

All this treasure was laid up in a heap together, in the lodge of the Knife chief, who, thereupon, summoned the warrior before him. The chief armed himself with his war-club, and explained the object of his call, commanding the warrior to accept of the merchandize, and yield up the boy, or prepare for instant death. The warrior refused, and the chief waved his club in the air towards the warrior. Strike, said Petalesharoo, who stood near to support his father, "I will meet the vengeance of his friends." But the more prudent and politic chief, added a few more articles to the mass of merchandize, in order to give the warrior another opportunity of acquiescing without breaking his word.

This expedient succeeded; the goods were reluctantly accepted, and the boy was liberated, and was subsequently conducted to St. Louis by the traders. The merchandize was sacrificed in place of the boy; the cloth was cut in shreds and suspended by poles at the place of sacrifice, and many of the valuables were consumed by fire. It is not expected that another attempt will be made to immolate a human victim, during the life of Petalesharoo, or of his benign father.

THE COMET.

It is little more than a century since the appearance of one of these interesting visitors excited the utmost consternation: it was considered the terrific harbinger of some terrible calamnity to the human race, if not the entire dissolution of the world. Nor was this infatuation confined to the ignorant multitude: men of science and information entertained the same apprehension, and give weight to the prevailing opinion, by openly expressing their fears. A remarkable instance of this sort occurred in the case of the celebrated Mr. Whiston, who at the period to which we allude, occupied the first rank among the literati of the day.

This scholar, having ascertained that a comet would make its appearance on the 4th October, 1712, announced the fact to the public, added that total dissolution of the world would be the immediate consequence. He fixed the day on which the conflagration was to take place. This led to many ludicrous occurrences. Some took possession of all the small boats on the river Thames, sagaciously concluding, that during a fire, the water was the safest place.—Some attornies who had enriched themselves by the ruin of their clients, gave public notice that they were ready to make restitution. The stocks fell considerably, and there was a great run on the banks. A Dutch Captain then in the river, threw his cargo, gunpowder, overboard, that the ship might not be damaged. The Archbishop of London's palace was crowded by divines, consulting their chief as to form of prayer to be used on this alarming occasion.

Some of the Queen's maids of honor burnt their profane books, and substituted works of piety in their place; and on the day previous to that on which conflagration was looked for, several noblemen who kept mistresses, attended church with them in order to get married. The Comet made its appearance! A change took place in the minds of those who had made restitution for the wrongs they had committed: a change, however, which proved of little service to them.—*Nat. Advocate.*

THE COSSACKS.

The following Anecdotes are related of these people, by a writer who has described the Characteristic Portraits of the various tribes, when they were at Dresden in the Campaign of 1815.

"The *naivete* of these people were (was) expressed in a very different manner towards another young lady, likewise of a genteel family, who, out of economy, and supposing her guest to be so inured to hardship as to be proof against all sorts of weather, had directed that no fire should be made in the quarters destined for them. Though the almanac had for some days announced the return of all reviving spring the Cossacks experienced none of its enlivening effects in the uncomfortable quarters. dissatisfied with the place, they sallied out in quest of warmer lodging. It was not long before they discovered one. This was the apartment of the young lady of the house. *Ah! here warm—here good—stay with mamsell.* a strong position against the cold in *mamsell's* room; thither all their baggage also was soon transported. *Mamsell*, unless she had chosen to turn Cossacks too, was obliged to relinquish her apartment to her gallant guest, and to procure in another the climate that she had quitted. "A servant maid, groaning under the weight of a large basket of damped linen, met a party of Cossacks. They took the basket from her, convinced her by their gestures that they intended no harm, and intimated by signs to the poor girl, to show them which way she was going: They not only carried the basket to the mangle, but helped to turn it for a whole hour; and, when they had done, desired nothing but a kiss for their pains.

"A Cossack surrounded by a legion of boys, whom he sometimes took by the hand and sometimes set a running by throwing his cap for them to bring back again, met a lad selling cakes.—He immediately laid an embargo on the whole stock of the itinerant trader, which he divided among his merry companions, reserving for himself about a dozen cakes, which he put into the pocket of his wide breeches. Whilst occupied in housing them, he spied an elegant lady coming towards him, but who was about to turn off to avoid the croud of boys. The Cossack ran up to her, pulled the cakes three at a time out of the magazine, and offered them to the lady, half dead with fright, *Mamsell, good!—Dobre, mamsell!* said he, with a friendly smile. When however neither kind words nor gestures could prevail on *mamsell* to accept the cakes, he thrust them into her reticule, and respectfully kissed her fair hands, in spite of all her endeavors to disengage them from his grasp. The lady made a precipitate retreat, and the Cossack watched as long as she was in sight with a look of concern. "The booksellers' shop, where representations of all the Russian nation were to be seen in the windows, were always beset with crowds of Cossacks, who manifested the greatest joy on discovering themselves among them.

"The Cossack colonel Prince G——n, was quartered with a lady of rank.—The footman, on the latter going out of the house one evening about nine o'clock, observed a Cossack before the door holding two horses. To his utter astonishment, he soon discovered that it was no other than Prince G. his mistress's guest. Good God!' said he, 'is your highness holding horses?' 'Yes; a Cossack who did not know me, just as I was coming out of the house, asked me to hold them for a moment.—I did not like to refuse him. But the fellow stays rather too long; I have been standing here almost an hour.'—'Let me take the bridle; I will hold the horses.' 'No; I must keep the promise which I have given a Cossack. A Cossack never breaks his word.'—While the servant was expressing his surprise at this kind of observance of the word of a Prince, the Cossack came up, recognized the illustrious horse holder, and threw himself at the feet of his colonel, who mildly said, as he went away, 'Another time don't stay so long.'

PROVIDENCE.

".....Nought so vile, that on the earth doth live,
"But to the earth some special good doth give."

The various orders of vegtables which have been provided for the countless forms of animated existence, in the different quarters of the globe, are eminently illustrative of the provident care of the creator, and show us how great and how good is the Father of the families of the whole earth.—The following passage from St. Pierre, is so well calculated to impress this truth, that it is unnecessary to apologize for its introduction. "The sluggish cow pastures in the cavity of the valley; the bounding sheep on the declivity of the hill; the scrambling goat browses among the shrubs of the rock; the duck feeds on the water plants of the river; the hen, with attentive eye, picks up every grain that is scattered and lost in the field; the pigeon, of rapid wing, collects a similar tribute from the refuse of the grove; and the frugal bee turns to account even the small dust on the flower. There is no corner of the earth where the whole vegetable crop may not be reaped. Those plants which are rejected by one, are a delicacy to another, and even among the finny tribes, contribute to their fatness. The hog devours the hog-tail and henbane; the goat, the thistle and hemlock. All return in the evening to the habitation of man, with murmurs, bleatings, with cries of joy, bringing back to him, the delicious tribute of innumerable plants, transformed by a process the most inconceivable, into honey, milk, butter, eggs and cream."

A Magnet, weighing itself 32 pounds, and capable of suspending 162 pounds, has been made at Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. Lukens. It is said to be the most powerful magnet known.